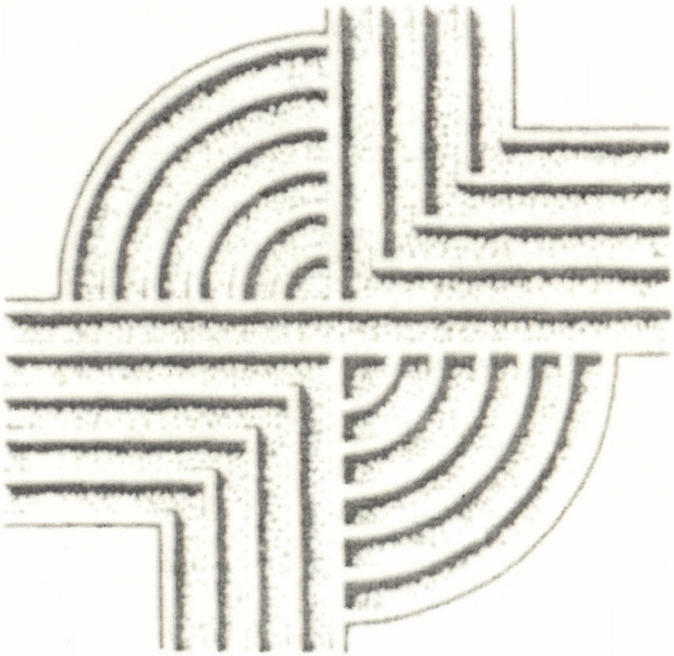
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A 500 FOOT PORTION OF PIPELINE CORRIDOR, ORANGEBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 382

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A 500 FOOT PORTION OF PIPELINE CORRIDOR, ORANGEBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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ABSTRACT

This report provides the results of a cultural resources investigation of a 500 foot pipeline corridor situated in the northeastern portion of Orangeburg County and running through site 38OR256. The study was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation for Mr. Bill Corder of Goldie & Associates and is intended to assist this client comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The corridor is to be used by the Town of Santee for the construction of a pipeline for a proposed industrial park. The proposed corridor, which is only a 500 foot portion of the entire proposed pipeline, is situated along a dirt road and existing transmission line off Inca Court.

The proposed route will require the clearing of the corridor, followed by the placement of underground pipes. These activities will affect archaeological and historical sites which may be in the project corridor.

Consultation with the S.C. Department of Archives and History GIS revealed no previously identified sites within 0.5 mile of the project. An investigation of the archaeological site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology failed to identify any sites. The project area has previously been examined through a cultural resource assessment (Chicora Foundation 2003).

The archaeological study of the tract incorporated shovel testing at 50-foot intervals along the center line of the proposed corridor, which had been flagged at the time of this investigation. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of 11 shovel tests were excavated in the survey tract.

One archaeological site (38OR256) had been previously identified and is a nineteenth to twentieth century scatter. In spite of the surface scatter marking this site, the shovel tests revealed only one artifact. We recommend the site not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Bill Corder of Goldie & Associates. The work was conducted to assist the Town of Santee comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of a 500 foot corridor proposed to be used for a pipeline in northeast Orangeburg County (Figure 1). The corridor parallels an existing transmission line and dirt road (Figure 2).

The corridor consists of a slightly sloped area of a fallow field. The surrounding area still remains rural, situated on the outskirts of the town of Santee, but is developing at a moderately rapid pace.

The corridor, as previously mentioned, is intended to be used as a pipeline. The proposed width of the corridor is 60 feet. Landscape alteration, primarily clearing, as well as the placement of underground pipes, will cause damage to the ground surface and any archaeological resources which may be present in the survey area.

We were requested by Mr. Bill Corder of Goldie & Associates to conduct a survey for the proposed pipeline on April 3, 2003. A review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology had been previously conducted for the CRA and as a result of that work, no sites were found within the APE.

In addition, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted during the CRA to check for any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area. No NRHP sites were found within the 0.5 mile APE, although no comprehensive survey has been completed for Orangeburg County.

Archival and historical research during the CRA was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files as well as maps available at the South Caroliniana Library. Because of the limited scope of this current survey, no additional background research was conducted.

The archaeological survey was conducted on April 17, 2003 by Mr. Tom Covington and Ms. Nicole Southerland under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley and revealed one archaeological site, 38OR256. This site has been recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Report production was conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina from April 18-22, 2003.

One archaeological site form has been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). The field notes, artifact catalogs, and artifacts resulting from these investigations will be curated at SCIAA using their accessioning and cataloging system once the project is complete. All records and duplicate copies will be provided to SCIAA and will be maintained by that institution in perpetuity. The only photographic materials associated with this project are color prints, which are not archival. The negatives and prints for these photographs are retained by Chicora Foundation.

Figure 1. Project vicinity in Orangeburg County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

Figure 2. Project corridor (basemap is USGS Vance 7.5').

NATURAL SETTING

Physiography and Geology

The survey corridor, at the northeastern portion of Orangeburg County is situated in the Middle Coastal Plain south of the Fall Line. Elevations in the Middle Coastal Plain range from 220 to 350 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), with the topography being gently rolling. As Kovacik and Winberry (1987:20) observe, it can be very difficult to distinguish the Middle Coastal Plain from that of the Sand Hills to the north or even the lower Piedmont. You find the flatter, and almost featureless, Coastal Plain topography further to the south and southeast, south of the Citronelle Escarpment (Orangeburg Scarp).

The Carolina Sand Hills to the north are an area of discontinuous hilly topography characterized by rounded hills with gentle slopes, moderate relief, and sandy soils. Although technically part of the Coastal Plain geology, the Sand Hills are distinct geographically. Much of the sand was blown into dunes during the Miocene, although weathered clays and very old river deposits are also present. In many cases these sandy deposits lie directly on the crystalline rocks of the Piedmont (Kovacik and Winberry 1987; Murphy 1995).

Orangeburg is situated in the south-central part of South Carolina. It is bounded on the north by Calhoun and Clarendon counties. To the east is Berkeley County, while to the south is Dorchester. Bamberg and Barnwell counties are situated to the southwest and separated from Orangeburg by the South Fork of the Edisto River. Aiken and Lexington counties are on the northwest boundary. The county is still considered a rural area and about half of its 707,000 acres are still cropland, with much of the remainder being woodlands.

Figure 3. View of corridor along the dirt road, view to the southwest.

Western Orangeburg County is drained primarily by the North and South Forks of the Edisto River, which joint together in the lower reaches of the county, about 3 miles west of Branchville. Eastern Orangeburg is drained by Four Hole Swamp and the Santee River. The latter was dammed in the


Figure 4. View of hardwoods just off the corridor.

1930s to create Lake Marion.

Just north of the survey corridor is a small creek which flows into Lake Marion which is located about 1.0 mile north of the project.

Mills also comments on the numerous creeks and rivers of the Orangeburg District. He notes that many were navigable (Mills 1972 [1826]: 664-665) and the highest quality lands are situated along the Edisto. Since the area was subject to flooding, however, relatively little of the land was in active cultivation. He remarks that, "owing to their being so narrow, they would require expensive embankments, which would probably not be repaid in the value of the land thus reclaimed" (Mills 1972 [1826]:659).

Mills also comments that "Orangeburg lies within the alluvial region entirely; the upper edge just dipping into the primitive or granite region" (Mills 1972 [1826]:657). Today we recognize that this "upper region" lies in the northwestern corner of the county, which includes only the Upper Coastal Plain and a small portion of the Sand Hills — west of where the project is situated. We also recognize the complex geology of the Upper Coastal Plain where there are bedded sands overlaying kaolinitic clays and clayey, quartzose sands (Murphy 1995:93).

In this stone poor section of the state the nearest source of lithic materials for Native Americans would be the metamorphic and volcanic rocks of the Carolina Slate Belt which outcrop to the north of the survey area in Anson County, North Carolina and west along the fall line in southeastern Lancaster, northern Chesterfield, and Kershaw counties in South Carolina. Far closer are occasional deposits or outcrops of cherts and orthoquartzites (see Anderson et al 1979:11-12 for additional information).

Soils

Mills commented that the Orangeburg distinct included a variety of soils. Most were described as having "a light, sandy nature, thin soil, but bottomed on clay" (Mills 1972 [1826]:658). This clay bottom helps minimize the droughty nature of the sandy soils, many of which are characterized as excessively well drained. Along the Congaree and Santee rivers he observed a very different soil, described as "a stiff, red clay" found on rolling hills — a description of a small area of the piedmont which is today part of Calhoun County to the north (but which was originally incorporated in Orangeburg District).

Today we recognize that the survey corridor consists of one distinct soil association. The Goldsboro-Noboco-Rains soils are moderately well drained, well drained, and poorly

drained soils which occur in the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods (DeFrancesco 1988). These soils tend to be loamy and sandy with a loamy subsoil.

The proposed transmission line crosses one soil series (DeFrancesco 1988). The Ocilla Series has an A1 horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand to a depth of 0.3 foot over a dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) loamy sand to a depth of 0.6 foot. This soil is somewhat poorly drained and is usually found on the higher areas between streams.

Historically these sandy soils have been recognized to have low fertility. During the early nineteenth century, Mills commented that local farmers were beginning to more aggressively deal with the nutritional deficiencies of the soil:

> The planters now improve their lands by manuring the corn hills either with cotton seed or swamp mud, throwing up in pens in the fall season, to remain during the winder. By mixing with it cotton seed, stable manure, or decayed vegetables, its fertilizing qualities are greatly increased (Mills 1972 [1826]:660).

Floristics

In the early nineteenth century Mills comments that the river lands — especially those adjacent to the Edisto — were dominated by "the magnolia, beech, willow, ash, elm, oak, birch, walnut, and hickory" while in the deeper swamp were "large groups of cypress, loblolly, bay, sweet bay, maple, tupelo, and poplar trees of an immense height and circumference" (Mills 1972 [1826]:658). In contrast, the uplands were dominated by pines.

While some wooded areas were found in the project vicinity, the entire corridor was located in a fallow field.

Climate

This portion of South Carolina is dominated by the movement of systems across the country, but there are relatively few complete exchanges of air masses in the summer. This results in few breaks in the midsummer heat, with temperatures ranging from the high 80s to the low-90s. In contrast, winters are mild and relatively short. There are 45 inches of annual precipitation, with nearly 27 inches falling in the growing season (DeFrancesco 1988:2).

Like elsewhere in the state, Mills distinguished between the swamp lands and the sand lands in his assessment of Orangeburg's health:

> the sandhill section of this district presents as fine and healthy a climate as any country can boast of. Diseases are rare here . . . . Along the margins of the creeks and rivers, and within the influence of swamps, bays, and stagnant ponds, fevers and agues, bilious remittents, typhus, and other inflammatory diseases prevail" (Mills 1972 [1826]:664).

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Previous Research

Orangeburg, for its size, has received relatively little attention. Derting et al. (1991) cite only 27 studies dealing with the county. Of these 13, or nearly half, are the result of road projects and an additional eight represent other forms of cultural resource studies, only three of which represent any significant aerial extent. The remaining six reports involve a variety of other research, with three specifically associated with work at the Alan Mack site (38OR67).

The Alan Mack site may be the most best known archaeological site in Orangeburg County. It attracted considerable attention in the early to mid-1980s, culminating in its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The site exhibits nearly 30 inches of stratified deposits running from at least the Early Archaic (characterized at the site by Palmer points). Above this are levels representing Kirk, Guilford, Savannah River cultures. Above these are somewhat mixed deposits of Deptford and perhaps later pottery. Unfortunately no publications are available for the site beyond a series of papers presented at the Archaeological Society of South Carolina Annual Conference and occasional reports in the society newsletter. Nevertheless, this site is very similar to the Cal Smoak site (38BM4) in nearby Bamberg County for which there is a very detailed report (Anderson et al. 1979).

A cultural resource assessment was performed for this property (Chicora Foundation 2003) at which time site 38OR256 was located. It was recommended at that time that a cultural resources survey be performed if any work was to take place.

Prehistoric Overview

The Paleo-Indian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977). The Paleo-Indian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Points usually associated with this period include the Clovis and several variants, Suwannee, Simpson, and Dalton (Goodyear et al. 1989:36-38).

At least one Paleo-Indian point has been found in the Calhoun area, reportedly from the Little Bull Swamp Creek drainage (Goodyear et al. 1989:33). This pattern of artifacts found along major river drainages has been interpreted by Michie to support the concept of an economy "oriented towards the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124).

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleo-Indian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 1000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleo-Indian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little modification to the Calhoun County area. Archaic period assemblages, characterized by corner-notched, side-notched, and broad stemmed projectile points, are common in the vicinity, although they rarely are found in good, well-preserved contexts.

The Woodland period begins, by definition, with the introduction of fired clay pottery

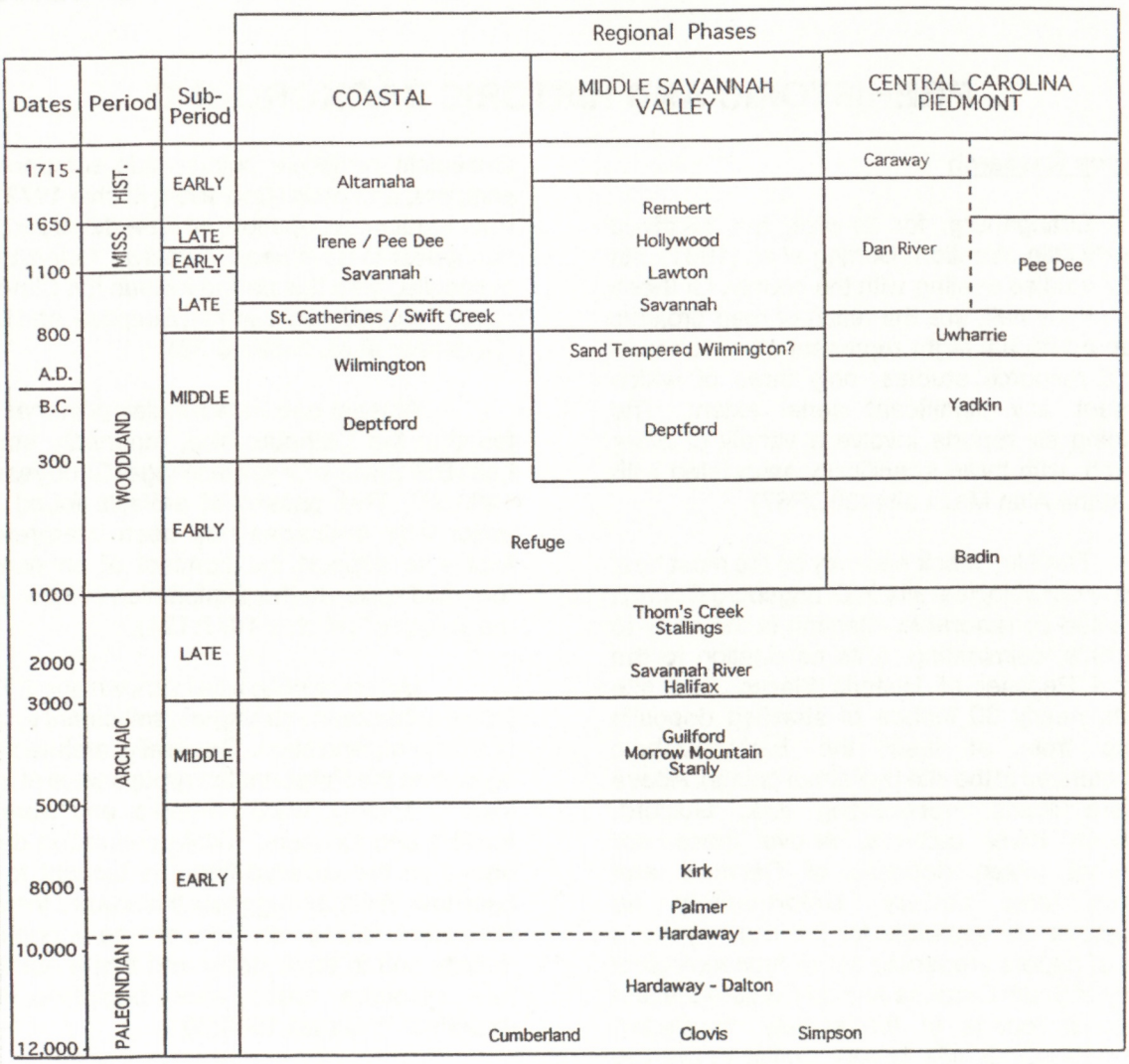

Figure 5. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast, about 1000 B.C. in the Upper Coastal Plain, and much later in the Carolina Piedmont, perhaps 500 B.C. It should be noted that many researchers call the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in spite of the manufacture of pottery. Regardless of terminology, the period from 2000 to 500 B.C. was a period of tremendous change.

The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish. Various calculations of the probable yield of deer, fish, and other food sources identified from some coastal sites indicate that sedentary life was not only possible, but probable. Further inland it seems likely that many Native American groups continued the previous established patterns of band mobility. These frequent moves would allow

the groups to take advantage of various seasonal resources, such as shad and sturgeon in the spring, nut masts in the fall, and turkeys during the winter.

The South Appalachian Mississippian period, from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1640 is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest coastal phases are named the Savannah and Irene (known as Pee Dee further inland) (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

However little we know about the various small coastal tribes, considerably less is known about the protohistoric and historic tribes in the Upper Coastal Plain. This area is, in very general terms, situated between the Congaree and Santee. Mooney (1894:80) devotes a modest two paragraphs to the Congaree and only slightly more to the Santee.

He notes that in 1701, Lawson found the Congaree "on the northeastern bank of the river below the junction of the Wateree" (Mooney 1894:80). In fact, Lawson's account (Lefler 1967:33-35) is the most detailed available for the tribe. He describes their town as consisting "not of above a dozen Houses, they having other stragling Plantations up and down the Country." He reported that they had lost much of their population to smallpox and other European diseases; in spite of this the Congarees were reported to be "kind and affable to the English, the Queen being very kind, giving us what rarities her Cabin afforded, as Loblolly [a thick gruel] made with Indian Corn, and dry'd Peaches" (Lefler 1967:35). Taukchiray suggests that this village was located on Pinetree Creek, although no archaeological effort has been made to locate the settlement (Hicks 1998:48).

Mooney reports that by 1715 their settlements had shifted to the south bank of the Congaree, perhaps on Big Beaver Creek (Mooney 1894:80). Taukchiray expands on this, suggesting "in 1712-1715, the Congaree lived on Congaree River — first on the west side (now Calhoun County), then on the east side (now Richland County)" with some "on the north/northeastern side of upper Congaree River around Gills and Mill Creeks, on the outskirts of present-day Columbia" (Hicks 1998:50).

The 1715 Yemassee War further reduced their numbers and destabilized their society. Taukchiray suggests that they left their Congaree heartland in late 1716 and moved to the "northwest side of the Waccamaw River in what is now Horry County" (Hicks 1998:50). They stayed in this area until joining the Catawba about 1736. Although largely amalgamated by the Catawba, Taukchiray reports that at late as 1760 one of the Catawba headmen was known to the English as "Congaree Jimmy" (Hicks 1998:50).

For the Santee we know that Lawson found them in the vicinity of the Santee Indian mounds in 1701 (Lefler 1967:25-29; Mooney 1894:79). Again the tribe is reported to live in small hamlets, with Lawson remarking, "there being Plantations lying scattering here and there, for a great many Miles" (Lefler 1967:25). In fact, the settlements continued up river at least to Jacks Creek, and there were hunting camps at least as far up as the High Hills of Santee (Hicks 1998:30).

Mooney reports that just prior to the Yemassee War there were still two village about 70 miles from Charleston and perhaps as many as 160 individuals (Mooney 1894:80). Taukchiray provides a little more detail, revealing that the remains of the tribe were captured by the English and Etiwan Indians and transported to Charleston. There the men were shipped to the West Indies as slaves and the women and children were turned over the Etiwans as slaves (Hicks 1998:30), marking the end of the tribe.

Historic Synopsis

The earliest settlement in the area appears to have begun with the 1704 grant to Robert Sterling of 570 acres on Lyons Creek — in what is today Calhoun County. Situated about 4 miles south of St. Matthews on the Charleston Road, this seems to have served as a focus for additional settlement, largely by English and

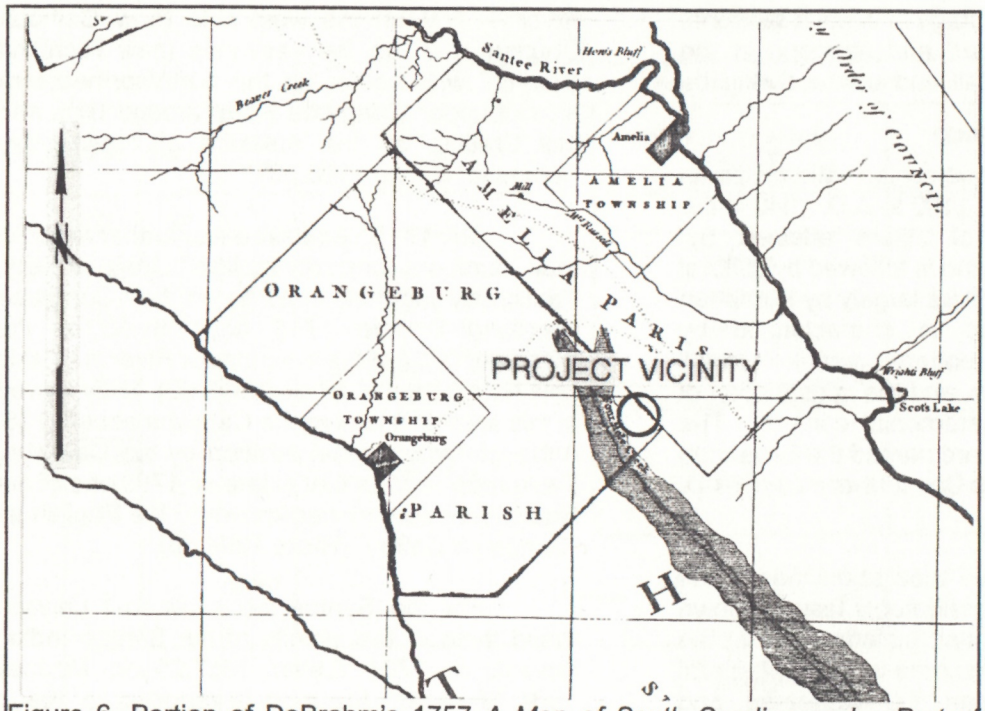

Figure 6. Portion of DeBrahm's 1757 *A Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia*.

French Huguenots, who came to the area between 1735 and 1737 (DeFrancesco 1988:1; Mills 1972 [1826]:656-657).

Settlement in the area was also spurred by the township plan of Governor Robert Johnson in the 1730s. The Amelia Township was situated on the west bank of the Congaree and Santee rivers, with the town site situated at the mouth of the Congaree. Settlement was particularly attracted to the areas of Buckhead, Lyons, and Halfway Swamp Creek (Smith 1977:9). It wasn't until the late 1740s that Amelia began to grow, but it quickly became a planters' parish and by 1757 the population had grown to 700 (Meriwether 1940:49-50). With the end of the Cherokee threat in 1761 the area attracted a second round of growth, with many small planters and farmers coming to the Wateree's west bank, below the shoals (Central Midlands Regional Planning Council 1974:142).

Further to the south the Orangeburg Township was located on the east bank of the North Fork of the Edisto River, bordering Amelia to the north. The middle and upper sections, notably along the rivers, provided excellent agricultural land and this settlement attracted a variety of German and Swiss settlers. By 1740 the population had reached 500 (Meriwether 1940:45-46).

Originally part of Orangeburg District, the 1785 act divided the district into Lewisburg (along the river), Orange, Lexington (to the north), and Winton (an early version of Barnwell along the Savannah). These counties, however, were abolished in 1791 and the Orangeburg District was reinstituted. By 1804, however, the district was again subdivided, this time into Lexington (1804), Orangeburg, and Barnwell (1800). Consequently, by the time Mills discussed the region in 1820, Orangeburg was an elongated district and Mills observed that, "its figure is very irregular, having a kind of peninsula, or long narrow strip, running between two rivers, upwards of twenty-six miles from the main body of the district" (Mills 1972 [1826]:657).

During the Colonial period Orangeburg was at best a small village, containing several taverns and stores, a courthouse, a jail, both a Lutheran and an Anglican church, and a few small residences (Edgar 1998:163). The jail, built in 1770, was the one which General Sumter:

> besieged and took, during the revolutionary war. The British had a garrison there consisting of 70 militia and 12 regulars. This village was for some time the seat of war. After Lord Rawdon had retreated from Camden, he took up his quarters here, whither

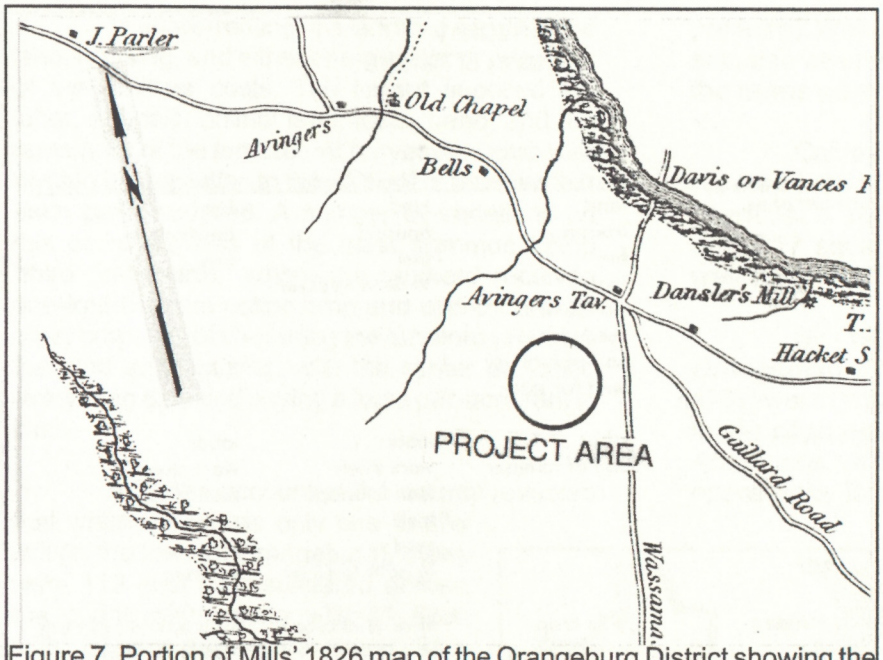

Figure 7. Portion of Mills' 1826 map of the Orangeburg District showing the study area.

> he was pursued by Gen. Green, who offering him battle; but his lordship, secure in his strong hold, would not venture out; and Gen. Green was too weak to attack him in his works, with any prospect of success (Mills 1972 [1826]:662-663).

It was also during this same campaign that General Green and his partisans attacked and took over Fort Motte (in what is today Calhoun County) (Edgar 1998:237).

By the second quarter of the nineteenth century there were only three settlements in Orangeburg. The village of Orangeburg was "not favorably situated for health" according to Mills, although it was "tolerably central to the district." The second was the village of Poplar Spring, about 4.5 miles west of Orangeburg and used primarily as a summer residence. The third settlement was the village of Totness, on the north side of High Hill Creek, about 3 miles from the Congaree River. It, too, was primarily a summer village for the planters, which Mills described as "pleasant . . . and much frequented" (Mills 1972 [1826]:663).

Between 1800 and 1820 the population of the Orangeburg District had increased by over a third, from 10,155 to 15653. But the proportion of white increase was modest, from 5,957 in 1800 to 6,760 in 1820. The African American slave population, however, had more than doubled, from 4,110 to 8,829. This clearly documents the rise of plantations in the region, primarily along the rivers where the best lands were situated. Although Mills comments that there was a lively timber export trade from the district and that the German settlers "made a decent living" from growing corn, "cotton engrosses most attention" (Mills 1972 [1826]:660). It was certainly cotton which supported the increase in African American bondage in the region.

Mills' map of the district (Figure 7) reveals that the proposed corridor is passing through an area with relatively little settlement. Just north of the survey corridor is Avingers Tavern, but no other settlements are located nearby.

By 1850 the population had increased to 18,519, with 15,384 (83%) of these being African American slaves. Orangeburg had 1,206 farms, with an average of 150 improved acres. The district produced 614,418 bushels of Indian corn, ranking it 13th (out of 29). Also produced were 1,299,379 pounds of rice, ranking Orangeburg fifth in the state, behind fourth ranked Charleston with 16,906,273 pounds, but ahead of sixth ranked Anderson District (with 956,940 pounds). In spite of the slave population, Orangeburg District produced only 10,024 bales of cotton, ranking it thirteenth (DeBow 1854). Lawrence observed that while wheat was grown, it was affected by rust in the late antebellum and stopped being produced until rust-resistant varieties were introduced after the Civil War. He, too, reports that the region's attention was focused on cotton, which remained the area's primary crop until the mid-twentieth

century when its prominence was shattered by soybeans (Lawrence 1963:128).

Orangeburg saw little impact from the Civil War until the end, when Sherman's troops came up the north side of the Edisto, followed the North Fork into the city of Orangeburg, which was burned, and then continued north into what is today Calhoun County, crossing over the Santee River (Glatthaar 1985).

Table 1.
Systems of Tenure

	Share-Cropping	Share Renting	Cash Renting
Landlord furnishes:	land housing fuel tools work stock seed half of fertilizer feed for stock	land housing fuel ¼ or ⅓ fertilizer	land housing fuel
Tenant furnishes:	labor half of fertilizer	labor work stock feed for stock tools seed ¾ or ⅔ fertilizer	labor work stock feed for stock tools seed fertilizer
Landlord receives:	½ of crop	¼ or ⅓ of crop	fixed amount in cash or lint cotton
Tenant receives:	½ of crop	¾ or ⅔ of crop	entire crop less fixed amount

After the Civil War, with slaves no longer providing easy labor for the cotton plantations, the economy was stagnant and a slow period of rebuilding began. The remaining decades of the nineteenth century were focused on the dual goals of restoring the economy and ensuring that African Americans remained in a state as closely as possible resembling bondage.

The hiring of freedmen began immediately after the war, with variable results. The Freedmen's Bureau attempted to establish a system of wage labor, but the effort was largely tempered by the enactment of the Black Codes by the South Carolina Legislature in September 1865. These Codes allowed nominal freedom, while establishing a new kind of slavery, severely restricting the rights and freedoms of the black majority. Added to the Codes were oppressive contracts which reinforced the power of the plantation owner and degraded the freedom of the Blacks. Many white planters formed "Democratic Clubs," designed to counter the "radical" influence. Members of these clubs resolved not to hire "radicals," or blacks associated with radical politics.

While cash labor was initially used, gradually owners turned away from wage labor contracts, at least partially because of the scarcity of money, but also because of the prevailing belief among whites that blacks were so lazy that with money in their pockets they would not work. In its place two kinds of tenancy — sharecropping and renting — developed. While very different, both succeeded in making land ownership very difficult, if not impossible, for the vast majority of Blacks.

Sharecropping required the tenant to pay his landlord part of the crop produced, while renting required that he pay a fixed rent in either crops or money. In sharecropping the tenant supplied the labor and one-half of the fertilizer, the landlord supplied everything else — land, house, tools, work animals, animal feed, wood for fuel, and the other half of the needed fertilizer. In return the landlord received half of the crop at harvest. This system became known as "working on halves," and the tenants as "half hands," or "half tenants."

In share-renting, the landlord supplied the land, housing, and either one-quarter or one-third of the fertilizer costs. The tenant supplied the labor, animals, animal feed, tools, seed, and the remainder of the fertilizer. At harvest the crop was divided in proportion to the amount of fertilizer that each party supplied. A number of variations on this occurred, one of the most common being "third and fourth," where the landlord received one-fourth of the cotton crop and one-third of all other crops. In cash-renting the landlord provided the land and housing, with the renter providing everything else and paying a fixed per-acre rent in cash.

An 1884 account of the county revealed that while there was only one textile mill (in the town of Orangeburg), there were 112 grist mills scattered across the countryside, along with 31 flour mills. All were using water power. As a vestige of the area's rice cultivation there was also one rice mill. Cash wages, when paid, were $4 to $6 a month, with rations, a house, and a small garden spot. The county had 322 cotton gins, each turning out about 4 bales a day. One of the most interesting observations was that South Carolina prohibition law was not observed and not enforced — apparently liquor flowed freely in Orangeburg (Anonymous 1884).

By 1900 the population of Orangeburg County was 59,663, with African Americans still dominating the population (41,442 or nearly 70%). By this time tenancy had become firmly established — there were 8,408 farms in the county, with an average size of just under 80 acres. Nearly 55% of the farms (n=4,613) were operated by cash tenants.

Nevertheless, Orangeburg recovered with a vengeance. By 1900 the county produced 1,172,520 bushels of corn, ranking it first in corn production. It's nearest competitor was Sumter with 762,120 bushels. Orangeburg also ranked first in cotton, producing 65,433 bales or 0.55 bale per acre (again its closest competitor was Sumter County, which produced 48,485 bales or 0.52 bale per acre). While a certain amount of Orangeburg's success was related to its size, it seems clear that the farms were generally profitably operated.

Calhoun County emerged in 1908, created from parts of Orangeburg and Lexington counties. It was small however, accounting for only 377 square miles. The population in 1910 was only 16,663.

By 1920 there were 8,558 farms in Orangeburg County, most of which (n=4,037 or 47%) were between 20 and 49 acres in size. Two-thirds of those farms were operated by African Americans. Of the 8,558 farms, 5,644 (66%) were operated by tenants and 37% of these were share

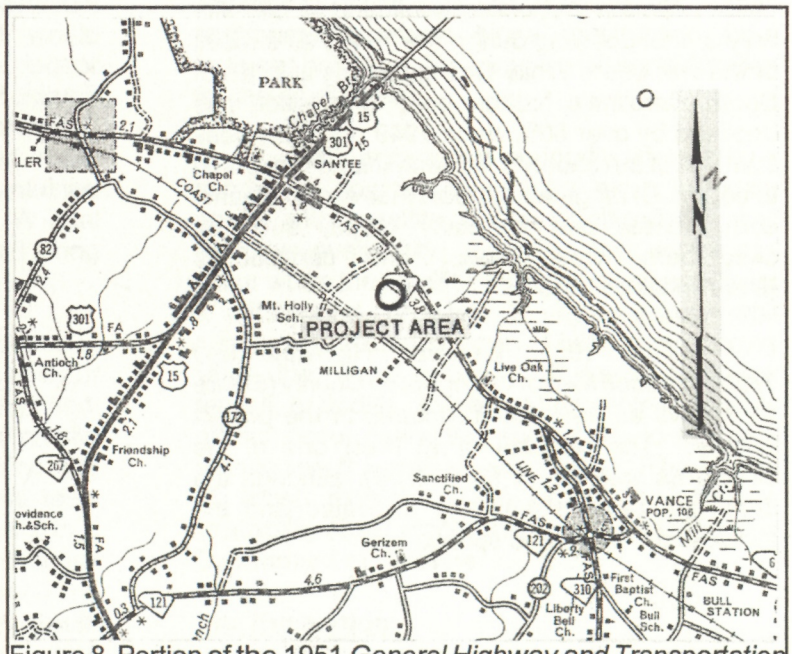

Figure 8. Portion of the 1951 *General Highway and Transportation Map for Orangeburg County.*

tenants, with an additional 25% being croppers. Orangeburg County was dominated by an agriculture focused solely on cotton and designed to maximize profits to owners while minimizing any hope for small farmers — black or white — to ever own land.

The 1920s, however, were the beginning of the end for cotton. Cotton and tobacco prices both collapsed in 1920. This was followed by both droughts and the boll weevil. Edgar observes that

in 1930, "after nearly a decade of difficulties, South Carolina agriculture was about to go under. Farmland and buildings had lost more than one-half of their value. One third of the state's farms were mortgaged, and 70 percent of the state's farmers survived on borrowed money" (Edgar 1998:485).

In 1930 over 68% of all farms were operated by tenants. Only a third of these were operated by cash tenants, with the bulk operated by other forms, primarily sharecropping. The mortgage problem was worse in Orangeburg than statewide — fully two-fifths of the farms were mortgaged, with the average mortgage representing more than 40% of the farm's value.

Cotton production continued to fall, with only a brief upswing during the 1940s as a result of the war effort. While Orangeburg is still part of South Carolina's "cotton belt," production has declined by over 60% since 1949 and today less than 4% of the county's harvested land is devoted to cotton. Of far greater importance are soybeans, corn, wheat and specialty crops, such as cucumbers, watermelons, and cantaloupes (DeFrancesco 1988:2).

The 1951 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Orangeburg County* (Figure 8), shows at least two structures in the project vicinity. The remains of at least one of the structures was found (38OR256), although the area has been extensively cultivated and the remains are small and spread out.

RESEARCH METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The survey corridor was situated along a fallow field. In this area, the corridor was clearly flagged along the 60-foot right-of-way.

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 50-foot intervals along the center line of the corridor. All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each test would measure about 1.0 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.0 foot or until sterile subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered. A total number of 11 shovel tests were excavated along the corridor.

Should sites (defined by the presence of two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 25 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

These proposed techniques were implemented with no significant modifications. Individual shovel tests were numbered sequentially from the northern portion of the corridor to the south, although the corridor extended about 500 additional feet to an existing transmission line. The topography in this area was hilly with no distinct ridge tops and extensive soil disturbance. Throughout the shovel tests revealed similar profiles typical of disturbed soils.

Site locations were identified using a Global Positioning System for the recordation of the UTMs. The GPS positions were taken with a Garmin GPS 12XL rover that tracks up to twelve satellites, each with a separate channel that is continuously being read. The benefit of parallel channel receivers is their improved sensitivity and ability to obtain and hold a satellite lock in difficult situations, such as in forests or urban environments where signal obstruction is a frequent problem. This was a vital consideration for the study area.

GPS accuracy is generally affected by a number of sources of potential error, including errors with satellite clocks, multipathing, and selective availability. Satellite clock errors can occur when the satellite's clock is off by as little as a millisecond, or when a slightly-askew orbit results in a distance error. Multipathing occurs when the signal bounces off trees, chain-link fences, or bodies of water. Multipathing probably did not occur during this survey due to the clear area where the artifacts were found. The source of most extreme GPS errors is selective availability (SA), which has been turned off by the Department of Defense.

Site Evaluation

Archaeological sites will be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

> the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
>
> a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;
- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;
- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;
- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and
- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on each archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site form for the identified archaeological site has been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to that agency as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. In general, the temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of historic remains follow such authors as Price (1970) and South (1977).

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Introduction

The archaeological survey of the proposed pipeline corridor revealed one site, 38OR256 (Figure 9). The site is a nineteenth to twentieth century scatter and is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Archaeological Resources

38OR256

Site 38OR256 is a surface scatter of nineteenth to twentieth century artifacts. It is located on a ridge side slope at an elevation of about 130 feet AMSL. The site is just south of an unnamed creek which joins with Lake Marion.

The site is situated within a fallow field, but the vegetation surrounding the field is mixed pines and hardwoods. A central UTM coordinate for the site is E550697 N3703105 (NAD27 datum). The site is accessible from Inca Court, south of the site.

The site was originally identified during a reconnaissance of the surrounding area. While no shovel tests were performed during the reconnaissance, shovel tests were completed at 50-foot intervals along the current project corridor. No shovel tests were positive. Only one surface artifact, a piece of blue transfer print whiteware, was found.

Even the densest area of the site, which is approximately 300 feet from the survey corridor, is sparse. Years of cultivation have dispersed the remains evenly over the field. The site was

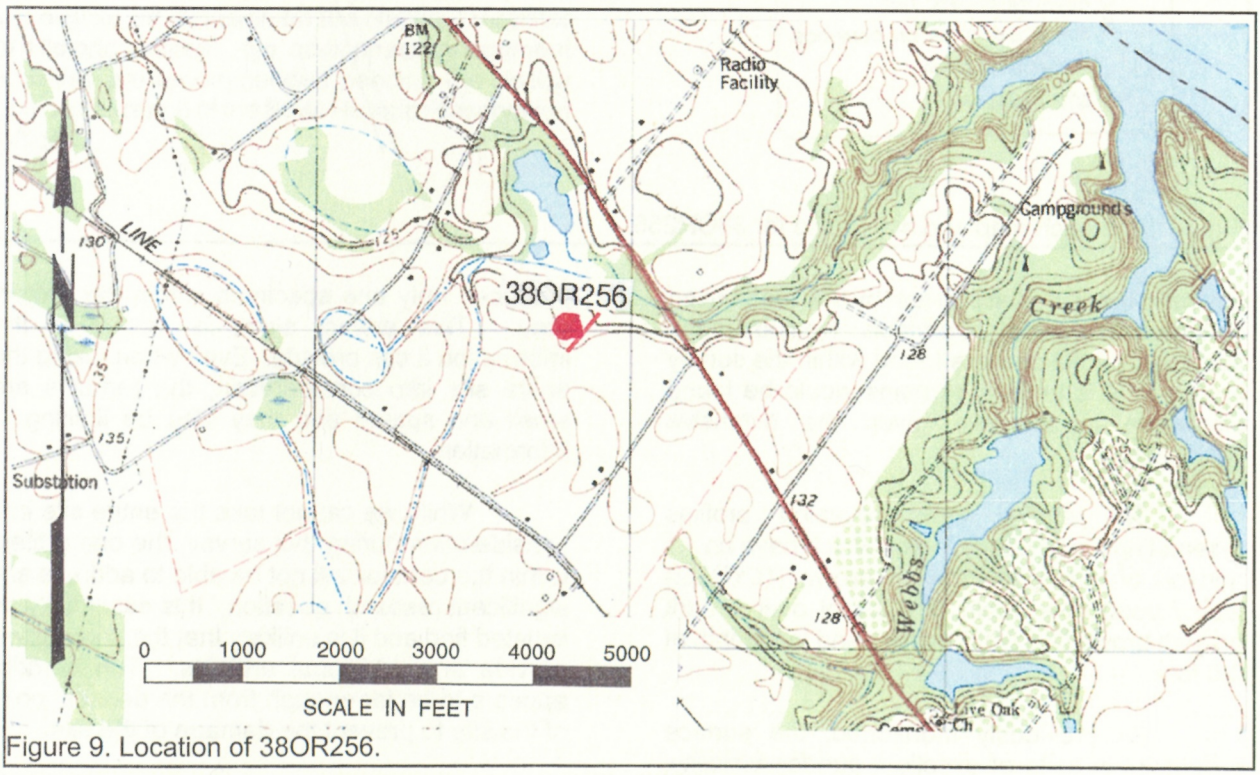

Figure 9. Location of 38OR256.

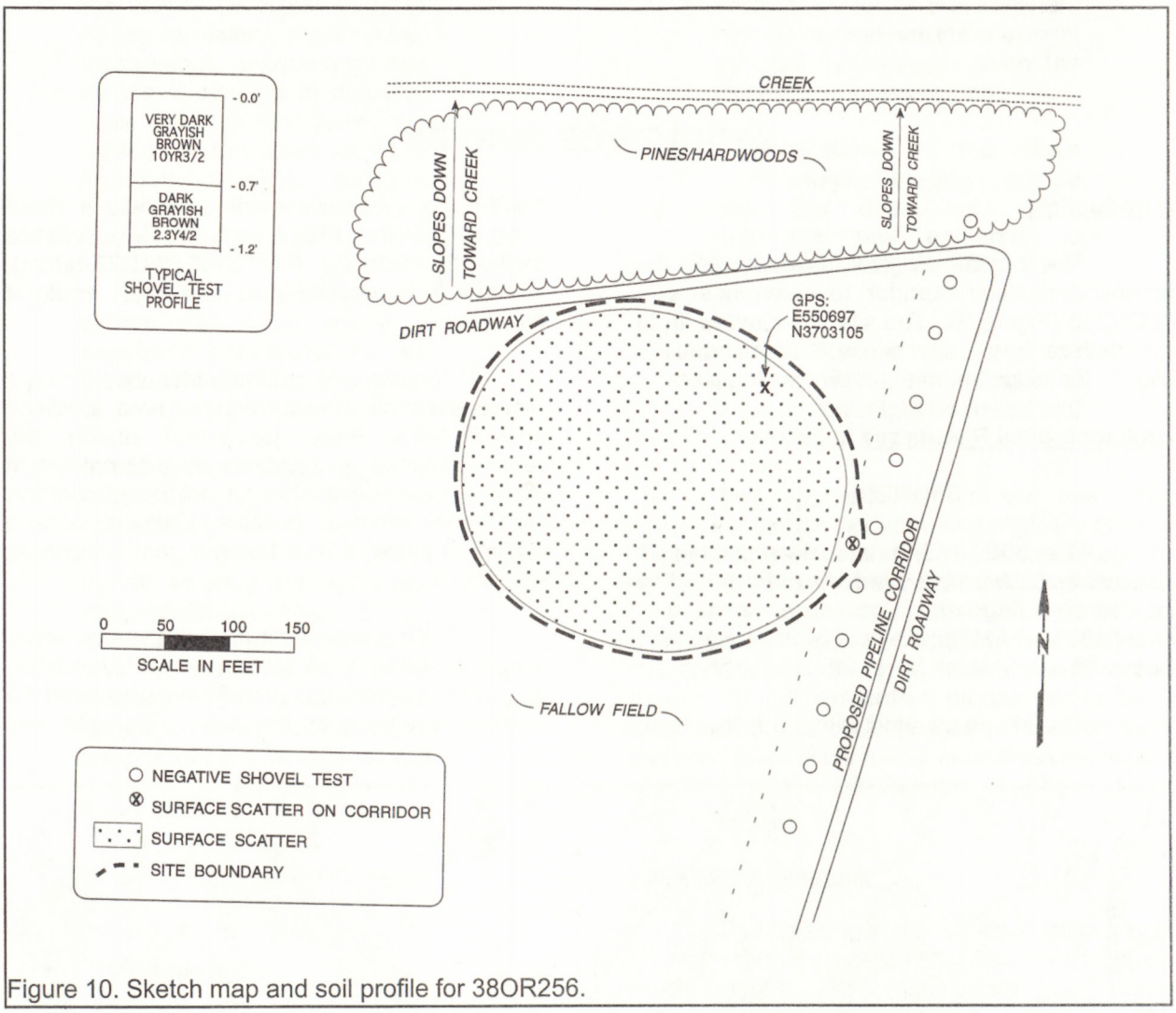

Figure 10. Sketch map and soil profile for 38OR256.

originally measured at 300 feet by 300 feet, based on the surface scatter of artifacts. No subsurface features or artifacts were found within the survey area, and it is unlikely remains would be found elsewhere in the site given the extensive cultivation.

The shovel tests revealed profiles resembling Ocilla sandy loams which have an A1 horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand to a depth of 0.3 foot over a dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) loamy sand to a depth of 0.6 foot.

As previously mentioned, the surface collection, in spite of excellent surface visibility, produced only one specimen within the project area. This artifact alone is limited in the information it can provide. Even when taking the entire site into consideration, the remains are small and sparse and may also be limiting in information.

While we cannot take the entire site into consideration during this survey, the one artifact within the corridor will not be able to address any significant research question. It is essentially an isolated find and it is unlikely that the corridor will provide any additional artifacts. The corridor appears to be far enough from the densest point of the site to prevent the damage of the site.

Figure 11. View of site in a fallow field.

Consequently, we recommend the site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activities are recommended pending the review and concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office.

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of 500 feet of corridor in northeastern Orangeburg County, South Carolina. The corridor is proposed for the use of a pipeline. This report, conducted for Mr. Bill Corder of Goldie & Associates, provides the results of that investigation and is intended to assist the company comply with their historic preservation responsibilities.

As a result of this investigation one archaeological site, 38OR256, was identified within the study corridor. Site 38OR256 is a nineteenth to twentieth century scatter that is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

No architectural survey was performed, since the client state that Archives and History did not recommend it be done.

It is possible that additional archaeological remains may be encountered in the area during construction. As always, the utility's contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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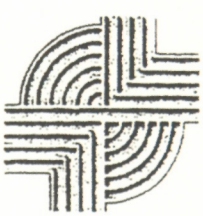

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